NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1872.

Vol. XXXII No. 9,808.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

HANDSOME LIBERAL GAINS. PERHAM'S PROBABLE MAJORITY SIXTEEN THOU-SAND-MONEY FREELY USED-THE PROHIBI-TIONISTS SUPPORT PERHAM, REGARDLESS OF

NATIONAL ISSUES-MAJORITY OF 1868 RE DUCED OVER 4,000. CANDIDATES. Administrator.

Sidney Perham.
John H. Burleigh.

William P. Frve.

James G. Elaine.
Samuel F. Hersey.

Eugene Hale. Liberal.
Charles P. Kimball.
William H. Clifford.
Alonzo Garcelon.
Thomas S. Lang.
Marcelius Elmery.
Frederick A. Pike.

The following table gives the comparative vote of 29 leading cities and towns, as contrasted with that for Governor in September, 1868, when the Democrats made a strong effort to carry the State. Grant's majority in November of that year was 28,663, while Gov. Chamberlain's majority was but 19,316, according to the official returns published in The Maine Register. At the time the Tribune Almanac for 1869 was issued one town and 27 small planta tions had not been heard from. The Legislature which does not meet until the first Wednesday in January, canvasses the votes and declares the result, which does not reach us in time for the Al-The vote in November was much less than that thrown two months before, the Republicans falling off five thousand and the Democrats four-

The towns and cities in the table below cast rather more than one-sixth of the vote of the State. The ratio of Liberal gains in them will not be maintained throughout the State, as the large gain for Mr. Kimball in Portland, his home, is largely due to his personal popularity. The majority 1 for Gov. Perham will probably reach 16,000, which would be a loss of 3,516 as compared with Chamberlain's majority in 1868. All the Administration candidates for Congress are elected.

	- 179E)	S GOVER	$I \longrightarrow Ji (v)$	57.5
	Ren.	Den.	Adm.	Litte
Torac Ci	amberlin.	Pallshary, I	Perham.	Kimbalk
Auburn	1108	521	997	626
Banger	2,067	1,286		1,635
Bridgeton	403	275. M		****
Camden	. 454	440		442
Cape Elizabeth	481	459	460	442
Cumberland	. 177	200,	146	152
East Livermore	. 168	79	127	71
Falmouth		210		189
Gerham	459	323		324
Harrison	170	148		140
Houlton		148	254	135
Lewiston	1,358	620		829
Lasbern	. 281	122		105
Minot		189		1.57
North Berwick		201	192	173
Norway		195	290	212
Oxford		146	175	153
Paris		237	429	259
Poland		273	305	207
Portland	3,371	2.379	2,882	2,727
Flockland		636	892	589
Rumford		116	168	114
Saint George		271	79	244
Scarbore		283	452	270
South Berwick	272	284	951	252
Thomaston		337	207	381
Turners	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	270	999	282
Westbrook		633	342	234
Windham		245		222
Woodstock	200	48	171	59
AR COMPRESSION WATER CONTRACTOR			100	

Majority for Chamberlain in 1868, 4,376; majority Perlana in 1872, 3,077; net Administration loss, 1,239.

A REVIEW OF THE CONTEST. INFLUENCE OF LOCAL ISSUES - THE PROHIBI-TIONISTS SUPPORT PERHAM-VENAL DEMO-CHATS BOUGHT UP BY THE CONGRESS CAN-DIDATES-THE GRANT MEN CLAIM 12,000 MA-

1BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

PORTLAND, Sept. 9-11 p. m.—The returns do not come in with so much method as ordinarily, the earliest ones of course being the principal places showing Administration gains. Biddeford, Saco, Kittery, and one or two other towns in York County show Administration gains, and are sufficient to insure that county to the Grant candidate for Congress. In Cumberland County, the other half of the District, rimilar gains are reported in Deering, Westbrook and Bridgeton. Portland is the only large place that has shown decided Liberal gains, but several of the smaller places make most excellent showing, the Grant party barely electing their representative ticket where the average majority has been from 500 to 1,000. There can be no doubt of the election of Hale in the Vth District, but it will be two days before a just estimate of the vote can be made. Concerning all the other districts there have been ne doubts expressed. So far as can be judged at this hour the aggregate vote will be above the average estimate, and the majority for Perham may exceed 12,000. There is great difference here among the figurers as to whether the vote should be compared with 1868 or with last year. If with the former it is a Liberal victory; otherwise, it is a maniiest less of possibly two to three thousand, and so each party puts forth its claim, appealing to its partisans. The Associated Press, here is making up an elaborate comparison of the vote with former years in detail, which no doubt will be trustworthy in the

The result, on the whole, must be conceded to be favorable to the Administration hopes, but if the world knew the expense of it, the victory, even such as it is claimed to be, would seem a barren one. No appliance has been neglected, while hundreds of trading Democrats can be proved to have struck hands with the dispensers of money among the Republican Congressmen. The Liberal Republicans. so far as this city is concerned, seem to have stood well up to the work against the pressure brought to bear upon them, and are full of pluck, though disappointed in the majority against them in the country towns. As you were told, many days ago, the class of Greeiey men who belong to the old Whig and Free Soil school voted almost invariably for Perham, only a very few mixing up State with National issues. This class of Greeley men belong to the Perham stripe of Temperance Reformers, and resolutely stood by their candidate. It has been insisted upon, and will be still urged, that all the disaffected Republicans belonged to the Kimball party, and that many Greeley supporters would not heed the significance of a vote for Perham. The fact is that Kimball, no doubt, received many Republican votes in some few places on account of local issues; but the discipline was too strong to allow this to be done in any general way, and so I am strengthened in my former belief that the Greeley vote from the Republicans will be much larger in November than the Kimball vote now. Among the many workers to keep Liberal Republicans from supporting Kimball was Gen. Neal Dow, who made personal appeals for Perham and | the temperance legislation, and substantially encouraged support of Greeley as against Grant, remarking that to vote for the latter was a severe dose. This view of the case will be made plainer by and by.

As to the Congressmen's majorities, nothing but a

rough estimate can be made to-night. The gains will be chiefly in the Hd and IVth Districts, where the Democratic nominations were the worst, insuring defeat under any and all possible circumstances. At the Republican Headquarters there is inbilation, and they claim that the majority will surely be 12,000. The summing up of the election to-day is in general terms such as will make the November contest an open question, as it is evident the Republicans cannot afford another such effort as this, and while they have gained a certain kind of advantage they cannot at all rest upon it. To-morrow we shall all see more clearly the proportions and the tendency of the vote to-day.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! Augusta, Sept. 9-9 p. m.-The State has btedly gone Republican by about 16,000 majority. Every Congress District is Republican and every county. Yet in the aggregate vote there is a large Liberal gain

aver 1868, probably 2,000 in the State, when all the re-

to latest returns. The cry from all the districts is money, money, money; the United States Treasury has carried Maine without doubt.

THE RETURNS.

SMALL LIBERAL GAINS THROUGHOUT THE STATE. 18Y TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! Augusta, Sept. 9.—Latest returns show Lib eral gains throughout the State, but not heavy. From every quarter comes the cry: "Money used to buy votes." The Liberals fought against the model to The Liberals fought against the whole posse of the Administration at this time. Blaine's majority seems not to exceed 2,700. Perham's majority about 18,000.

Pike has been beaten budly. Clifford is beaten by about 1,600. Five (Administration) is elected by about 3,100. DISPATCHES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE STATE-

DISPATCHES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE STATE— A GRANT VICTORY, BUT LIBERAL GAINS.
[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCHES.]

BANGOR, Sept. 9.—Bangor gives Perham (Republican ba-jority, 362; against last year—Perham, 1,459; Kimball,
1,119; Republican majority, 349; Chamberlain's majority
1,165 was 562. The majority of Harmon (Perublican delication) in 1868 was 783. The majority of Hersey (Republican) for Congress is larger than Perham's. The total vote is the

largest ever polled in this city. PORTLAND, Sept. 9.—Rockland gives Perham 310 majorty against 29 last year. Mr. Hale, the candidate for ongress from the Vth District, is ahead of the general ticket. Knox County will undoubtedly go Republican. Belfast gives Perham 180 majority against 40 last year. Augusta, Sept. D.-Knox County gives a Republican majority for the first time in ten years. [Knex County gave 314 majority for the Grant Electoral ticket in 1868,

the vote being, Grant, 2,762: Seymour, 2,448.-Ed.) The Republicans claim the reflection of Gov. Perham by 15,000 majority, also the election of their five Con-

Portland gives Perham 2,822, Kimball, 2,727, against last year, Perham, 2,192; Klmball, 1,914. In 1868 the vote stood: Chamberlain (Rep.), 3,371; Pillsbury, 2,379. The vote for Representative to Congress is: Burleigh (Rep.), 2,875; Clifford, 2,691; being a majority of 184, against a majority for Lynch (Rep.) in 1870 of 617. Portland is Kimball's residence, and it will be seen he runs ahead of the Congress ticket. Ten towns give Perham 7,051; Kimball, 6,625; a Republican majority of 426, against last year, Perham, 5,347; Kimball, 4,895; a Republican majority of 452, being a net loss of 26. These towns in 1868 gave for Governor: The Republican candidate, 7,905; the Democratic, 6,063, being a majority of 1,842 then against 426 now. Eastport gives Perham 346; Kimball, 184; Hale, for Congress, 348; Pike, 178. Pike resides at Eastport. The vote of the following towns is compared with the vote of 1871:

	South Berwick	251		252		ð	**
	Gorham			324			19
	Cape Elizabeth	460		442		52	
	Cape Enzabeta	100		189		-	6
	Falmouth	1.10					107/
	Deering	379		400	***	30	**
	Scarboro	452		270		270	**
	Cumberland	146		152		20	
	Cumperiand	244		234			533
	Westbrook	09.4		****		100	•••
	Baldwin	145		128			**
	Hiram	185	7,0	135		13	**
		312		222		22	11
	Williamam	204	mak.			44	
	Bridgeton	AITE	mel	173	***	10	
	North Berwick	132		1:0	***	10	
	K toppyman	111		1		24	**
	Lineolp	232		134		3	
	Lancom	50	1.110	30		11	
						5	**
	Houlton	253		135	***		**
	Brewer	44		164		LOGS	**
	Veazie	93		94		94	
	VCazar			28	303		1
	La Grange	100				15	
	Bethel	277		209	***		**
	Davie	429		259		11	**
	I made	83		109			
	Greenwood			212			80
		290					
	Thereigns	143		140		**	3
	Buckfield	158		222		37	
	Buckneid	345		153		7.5	14
	Oxford	¥.455				••	23
	Minute	226		157	***	**	
		305		207		0.0	45
	Woodstock	171		59		32	
	Moodstock	9.00m		213		233	15
	Anson	103				22	1000
	Bingham	24		82			**
	Canaan	140		193			
	Cornellie	143		74			19
	EmbdenRep maj.,	54		96		0.0	16
	Limbert	90				14	
	Sumner Rep may-	12.00		** ***			••
				270		25	**
	Madison	189		166			12
	Mercer	Tic		67			29
	Mercer	***		61			gain.
	Moscow	46		OX	•••	740	3
	New-Portland	164		181			
	NorridgeWock	1677		178			152
	Bolon	345		123			
	B01011	100		5			
	Hamlins	9					**
	Milton Plantation	16		34			**
9		168		114			130
	Skowhegan			237		64	
	BROWNERAH	024		155			22
	Athens	401					
	Auburb	997		626	***	60	**
	Lewiston	1470		829		215	**
	East Livermore	1742		71			
	East Livermore	000		361			77
	Waterville	097				*:	
	Pendfield	187		101			**
	Mount Vernon	959		59		100	
	Vienna	110		50		54	
	Vienna	22.4		185			
	Winthrop	377					
	Monmonth	293		131		9767	**
	Leeds	159		125		22	**
	Not the second	81.5					gain.
	William	4747	W. Sant	ALL SAME		2.0	
	Walesstandish	1315	maj		***	D	**
	Alfred	160	mat.	200		49	
	Bangor	997	1	635		25	144
	Bangor	960	1	278			
	Bucksport	900		410	***	24	**
	Orland	274		148			
	Old Town	441		313			101
	Mallawakeag			41	N. W.	3	4.4
		288		770		1	35
	Orono	200		179		**	1717

Standish gives 36 majority, a Republican gain of 5. Alfred gives Perham 60 majority, a (Republican gai Sanford gives Perham 242, Kimbail 259, a Republican loss of 18; Burleigh (Rep.), for Congress, 243; Chfford,

Danforth

Shapleigh gives Perham 151, Kimball 112, a Republican gain of 25; Burleigh, 152; Clifford, 112.

Burbon gives Perham 315, Kimball 345, a Republican s of 2 : Burleigh 318, Clifford 341, Bangor-Perham, 1,997; Kimball, 1,635, a Republican

Bucksport-Perham, 386; Kimball, 278. Rep. maj. 44. Orland-Perham 223, Kimball 148; Hale for Congress 22. Pike 129, Republican gain of 35.

Old Town-Perham 441, Kimball 313, Republican less Mallawawkeag-Perham 19, Kimball 41. Republican

Vancebore-Perham 37, Kimball 7; Hale, for Congress, 36, Pike 8. Republican gain, 12.

Dennysville-Perham 82, Kimbali 17; Hale 69, Pike 26 Republican gain, 9. Marion-Perham 20, Kimball 19; Hale 20, Pike 19. Re-

Township No. 14-Perham 14, Kimball 19; Hale 19, Pike Republican gain, 3.
 Edmunds—Perham 56, Kimbali 21; Hale 55, Pike 21. Republican gain, 5.

Castine-Perham, 136; Kimball, 107; Hale, 135; Pike, 06. Republican gain, 12. Orono-Perham, 288; Kimball, 179. Republican loss, 35.

Winn-Perham, 89; Kimball, 47. Republican gain, 21. Danforth-Perham, 16; Kimball, 45. Republican loss, 17. Portland (Corrected)-Perham, 2,82; Kimball, 2,727. Republican majority, 95.

Princeton-Perham, 149; Kimball, 91; Hale, 144

Hodgdon-Perham, 165 : Kimball, 60. Ludlow-Perham, 32; Kimball, 20. Littleton-Perham, 86; Kimball, 24. Monticello-Perham, 68; Kimball, 30.

Eastport-Perham, 346; Kimball, 186; Hale, 348 Pike, 158. Perry-Perham's majority, 54; Kimball, none; Hale,

Lubec-Perham, 179; Kimball, 182; Hale, 166; Pike, 194 Pembroke-Perham, 286; Kimbail, 141; Hale, 284;

East Machias-Perham, 212; Kimball, 195; Hale, 213; Pike, 193. Campden-Perham, 353; Kimball, 287.

Winterport-Perham, 190; Kimball, 163, Belfast-Perham, 612; Kimball, 443. Camden-Perham, 455; Kimball, 442. Rockland-Perham, 892; Kimball, 589. South Thomaston—Perham, 193; Kimball, 136. Thomaston—Perham, 297; Kimball, 381. Perham, 285; Kimbail, 105. Minot-Perham, 229; Kimball, 158. Poland-Perham, 305; Kimball, 207. Turner-Perhato, 299; Kimball, 282.

HALE'S MAJORITY. Fifteen towns in Hale's district give Hale 800 over the Republican majority of 1868.

> THE LATEST NEWS. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

PORTLAND, Sept. 9-11 p. m .- One hundred and sixty five towns give Perham 41,041; Kimball, 38,842; Republican majority, 10,199. The same towns last year gave Perham 33.564; Kimbail 26,600, being a Republican

turns are in. Blaine's majority is about 2,300, according | majority of 7,264; so the net Republican gain this year is 2,035. These towns cover a little more than half of the State, and indicate 15,000 majority.

THE NEWS AT HEADQUARTERS.

At the Grant Republican rooms, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the following was telegraphed by the Hon. J. G. Blaine, from Augusta, Me., about 5 p. m.:

All returns thus far indicate a sweeping Republican victory in this city. My majority is more than double that received at last election.

At 6 p. m. the following was conspicuously posted on the migray in the major ten.

the mirror in the main room : Lewiston, Auburn, Mugusta, Hallowell, Rockland, and Bath give 864 gain over last year. This was received with great applause, and loud boasts

were made by those assembled. Demonstrations of the same sort were made on the receipt of the following: same sort were made on the receipt of the rollowing.

First gun for Maine. Weather magnificent. Very heavy vote being poiled all over the State. Prospects very bright! At 1 o'clock Perham's majority 334 (with three-fifth vote poiled) which is a gain over last year and 1868. Augusta will do better on her 1868 vote than other cities. At 12 o'clock vote in Portland (one-third polled) showed 167 ahead, which indicates a small gain over last vear.

showed 107 ancad, where year.

Bangor gives 362 majority, a gain of 20 over last year.

Hervev's majority for Congress is larger. Portland gives 143 majority. Rockland gives 310 majority, a gain of 281. Hale, for Congress, is ahead of his ticket. Belfast gives 180 majority, a gain of 140.

No doubt of solid 15,000 majority for Perham. Knox County gives Republican majority for first time in ten years. All Congressmen elected. Grave of Dolly Varden when

A dispatch was received at 9 p. m. from Augusta, signed by J. G. Blaine, as follows:

signed by J. G. Biaine, as follows:
Returns thus far received justify the belief that we have carried the State by a largely increased majority over last year. We have carried all the Congress Districts beyond doubt, and I think every county in the State will show a decided majority.

A dispatch received at midnight was as follows:

One hundred and fifty-eight towns give aggregate vote of 70,284, on which Republican majority of 11,856, against 7,967 last year, an increase of 3,889.

Returns from 178 towns give a Republican majority of 11,193, being a gain of 3,591 over last year. Probable majority, 16,000. THE LIBERAL COMMITTEE.

The same excitement was manifest at the Liberal Headquarters. The rooms were scrowded during the early part of the evening. The arrangements for the receipt of news from Maine were very imperfect, the only dispatch being the following from C. P. Kimbali: We make large gains in Portland from last year. Most of the other large towns lose. It looks now that the Republicans will carry the State by 12,000. Grant car-ried it in 1868 by 28,000. The latest information received at the headquarters

was the following dispatch: Returns covering one-third of the vote of the State give Perham 9,200 majority sgainst 6,650 last year. The Vth District considered the only doubtful one given. Hale, Republican, large majority over Pike, Liberal, for

Perham. Kimball. Rep. gaio. Rep. loss At the Headquarters of the National Democratic Ex ecutive Committee there were few callers during the evening. It was understood that Maine would go Republican by a considerable majority, and few seemed anxious to know the details. The following dispatches were received by the Hon. Augustus Schell:

Republicans carry Portland, 132 majority. We gain 146 from last year; 846 from 1668. C. P. KIMBALL. Returns from about 40 large towns indicate the state gone for Perham; about 12,009 or 13,000, against 19,000 in 1808. Republican Congressmen no doubt elected.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.

THE NEW-ENGLAND FAIR-A SUCCESSFUL SHOW -HOW TO RAISE AND CURE HAY-THE PRIN-CIPAL PREMIUMS.

LOWELL, Sept. 6 .- This is the last day of the New-England Fair, which has been, in most respects, the most successful ever held by the society. Pleasant weather is always a great consideration, and it was never more favorable than it has been this week. attendance has been larger than last , people having been present from al parts of New-England; the number of entries was larger than last year or any preceding year, and the show has proved a very profitable one to the Society. The four days' experience and examination has shown that there was among the farmers, stock-raisers, and mechanics of New-England a desire to bring hither the best farm products, finest looking cattle, their stock horses and progeny, and best practical evidences of

mechanical skill which they have to show. Only one farmers' meeting has been held, and the topic for discussion on that occasion was, "What is the best method of raising and curing lay to Dr. Loring, the President, opened the discussion, and said that among the plants best adapted to the making of hay among the plants best adapted to be making of hay were herdsgrass, redtop, and clover. He had been surprised at the great vanies to the famer of Hungarian grass, and had found it to be the most valuable for home consumption. It should be sown in the warm months, as when it was sown early in the Spring it did not yied well, and became mixed with weeds. Two or three luns to the acre is a fair crop. If it is fed to horses in the Autumn it will restore them from bad condition. These grasses are best seeded down with barley in the spring. Wet lands, he thought, should be seeded down an August with herdsgrass and red-top, and the amoust of manure required in this way is very much less than in the Spring. With regard to cutting hay, there was no as which could be laid down as to when it would be in the best condition to nourise the animal. Clover should be cut when it is in full bloom. He was not in favorof cutting hay in the morning, and putting it into be barn too soon. In ordinary times it takes two days to make hay, which should be cocked up over night in the old way. If done otherwise there was a creat risk.

Mr. Brown of Hampton, N. H., tieught land especially adapted to the purpose should be selected, and said many farmers found it better to beak up land and seed it down to grass than to raise several crops on it, and then seed it. He thought grass should be cut early, as

many farmers found it better to break up land and seed it down to grass than to raise several crops on it, and then seed it. He thought grass should be cut early, as \$2 a day for help before July 4 was cheaper than \$1 a day after that date. He believed hay could be cut and cired the same day, by the use of the mowing machine and hay-tedder. It was a bad pratice to feed grass lands after the grass had been cut.

Mr. Perkins of Becket, Mass., favgred curing bay in a comparative shade, or rather not inthe sun. Farmers should begin haying sooner than they are accustomed to. The best time to minure land was in the Pall. The flon. Moses Humphrey of Concord favored cutting the grass in the morning and housing it the same day, as did also some other speakers.

THE PREMIUMS.

THE PREMIUMS. The premiums were generally known, to-day, by the chimiters, the committees having figured their work ast evening. The leading premiums for Devons were warded to Ward Parker of Merrimack, N. H., Harvey exhibitors, the committees having flighted their work hast evening. The leading premiums for Devons were awarded to Ward Parker of Merrimack, N. H., Harvey Dodge of Sutton, Mass., Win. Mattoon of Springheld, Win. Eames of Worcester, and Jno. B. Sanbon of East Concord, N. H.; for working oxen, to Dr. A. Hamilton of North Andover, Mass., and George E. Shoreas Waterville, Me.; for grade and native, to E. S. Tyler of Waltham, and Mr. Eames of Worcester; for Swise cattlete H. M. Clarke of Beimont; for Brittany stock to Joseph L. Pratt of Reading; for Herefords, to H. C. Burleughof Fairfield, Me.; Arthur Clough of [Canterbury, N. H., and Geo. E. Shores of Waterville, Me.; for Holsteins, to W. W. Chenery of Belmont and Wim. A. Russell of Nonh Andover; for calves, to Mr. Chenery, Mr. Shores, B. S. Pratt of Brattlebero, Vt., Ward Parker of Merrimake, N. H., and Mr. Dodge; for short-horns, to Aug. Whitham of Pitchburg. A. M. Winslow of Pathey, Vt.; Charles Parsons, Jr., of Conway, N. H.; Stevens & Hayward & Plainfield, and Joan S. Emery of Walinghord, Vt.; far Jerseys, to J. Carter Brown of East Greenwich, R. I.; L. J. Shedd of Lowell, J. A. Harwood of Littleton, Thomas Nesmith of Tewssberry, Moses H. Johnson of Weate, N. H.; and Wim. Manning of Chelmsford; for lat cattle, to P. E. Whiting of Concord; for Ayrbhres, to the Massachusetts Agricultural College, J. D. V. French, B. F. and N. A. Harrington of Worcester; for Datch cattle, to, P. E. Whiting of Concord; for Ayrbhres, to the Massachusetts Agricultural College, J. D. V. French, B. F. and N. A. Harrington of Worcester; F. H. Appleton of West-Peabody, and J. R. Kendall & Co. of Wolden; for Sheep, to J. J. Flitt of Putney, Vt.; John B. Sauborn of East Concord, N. H.; R. G. Hill of Elwore, Vt.; Jerome Holden of Westminster, Vt., and A. E. Fuller of Pomfret, Vt.; for swine, to A. E. Knight of West Boylston, J. D. W. French of North Andover; for stallions for general use, to Cel. H. S. Russell for Fearmaught, 1st, and John R. Poor for Draco, 2d, and Geo. M. Patchen, jr.,

THE IMPEACHMENT OF GOV. DAVIS.

To the Editor of The Tribane.
Sik: The Liberal Democratic element will largely predominate in the next Legislature, and almost the first step will be the impeachment of that political sham and petty tyrant, E. J. Davis, who styles himself the Governor of Texas. He holds his seat by fraud against Hamilton, the rightful Governor, who avows his intention to go before the next Legislature and assert his right to the position. Davis and Hamilton made the race for Governor before Texas was reconstructed, and the evidence is now on file in the War Department at Washington City which will show Hamilton elected by 12,000 majority. When the contest is made and the facts Washington City which will show Hamilton elected by 12,000 majority. When the contest is made and the facts fully developed, more astounding frauds will be exposed than now show in the Giddings-Clark contest. This marper, Davis, received the certificate of election from the military authenties in the face of 12,000 majority against him, and he, following suit, gave Clark the certificate of election. knowing that Giddings had fairly and honestly received 4,000 majority. As an honest Congress ignored Clark's certificate and gave Giddings his seat, so an honest Legislature, fresh from the people, will remove Davis and install Hamilton as the Governor elect. CAMPAIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE "REIGN OF TERROR" IN NORTH CARO-LINA.

WHAT IT WAS ALL ABOUT—A PERSONAL QUAR-REL—"TERROR" OF AN INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTOR.

FROM THE SPECIAL COBRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. PLYMOUTH, Washington Co., N. C., Sept. 5.-The New-York Times has very little circulation in any part of this State, and less in the eastern counties than elsewhere, and it is not, therefore, strange that not until yesterday, while waiting in the office of a Federal official, did I chance to see a copy of that journal, more than a week old, containing a dispatch from Washington, D. C., in this State. It is sabsolutely impossible to follow up every "outrage" in the South, reported by the Administration press, and to show that in a majority of cases there has been a most willful and malicious misrepresentation; but when a call is made upon the United States Government for soldiers to preserve order, the matter that the civil authorities of this State are upable or unwilling to preserve order and protect the citizens, the t should be known; but if martial law is to be substituted for civil law in quiet, peaceable communities, disturbed only by the lawless deeds of Federal officials, it is tyranny and usurpation that no free people can be ong expected to submit to.

"Windy Billy" Henderson is the United States Inter-gal Revenue Collector, or Assessor, (I think it is the former) for the Salisbury District. His record, like that of most of the Federal officials in this State, will not bear too lose examination, but to have a reputation for dishonsty does not disqualify a man for responsible official osition in this State, under Grant's administration, and o the general belief, and indeed almost positive proof, hat Henderson once stole a mule was no bar to his colitical advancement. As I have heard the story, on to stump and elsewhere, the mule was found in Windy Billy's" possession, and was identified by its wner, Mr. Darr. Henderson was indicted, but the charge was dismissed without trial on acco technical flaw in the legal proceedings. Mr. H. H. Helper, «Liberal Republican, publishes a weekly newspaper in alisbury, called The Tribune. Two or three weeks ago le printed in one of his numbers a cartoon representing Tenderson leading away a mule branded " Darr" on the fank. In the news columns of the same issue he printed as a news item a report, which I am assured was true. that Henderson had been kicked out of one hotel in Salisbury, and refused accommodation in the other for laving openly kept in the first, which was a respectable louse, a negro woman as his mistress.

When Henderson saw these reports, he thought he eight to whip Mr. Helper, as he knew that a denial yould be useless, and went to The Tribune office for that avowed purpose. But from fear or some other cause he changed his mind when he reached there, and cause he changed his mind when he reached there, and after a pleasant chat with the editor, subscribed for the paper and went away. But some of his party friends persuaded him that it would never do to allow the affair to end in that way, and one afternoon, five days later, he waited behind a corner until Mr. Helper came along, and then began beating him with a cane. Helper, of course, returned the blows, and Henderson would have got the worst of it had not the by-standers interfered. Then the "reign of terror" began in the breast of Henderson. He got a number of rough fellows from Iredeliand adjoining counties to go to Salisbury and protect him, though nobody by word or deed threatened him. These men remained in town several days, drinking and carousing, and finally, on their departure, went in an armed body to the depot, as though fearing an attack, although the town was quiet but for them, and nobody attempted to interfere with them. It was at this time that Henderson fired his pistol into the air. Helper is a gentleman of excellent reputation—a Union man throughout the war, and unable to remain in North Carolina. He served with credit in the Federal army, and was, during the early part of the present Administration, an office-holder under Grant. I was told in Salisbury that he was removed on account of his Liberal sentiments.

LIBERAL PROGRESS IN CONNECTICUT. CHEERING REPORTS FROM ALL QUARTERS OF THE STATE—CLUBS FORMED IN DANIELSON-VILLE, BRIDGEPORT, STAMFORD, AND OTHER

PLACES. [FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] HARTFORD, Sept. 6 .- Unusual progress has

been made in the Greeley and Brown canvass during the past week, numerous flourishing clubs having been formed in various parts of the State. Windham County is the boasted stronghold of Grantism in this State. One of the towns in which great results are looked for by the Grantites is Danielsonville, and yet in that town there is a large number of Republicans who are opposed to the Philadelphia ticket, and this week they have given organized shape to their opinions. On Thursday evening a spirited meeting of 200 was held, and a Greeley and Brown Club was formed, with Wm. H. Chollar a leading and influential Republican, who has repeatedly represented the town in the General Assembly, for ring speeches were made by several gentlemen, the gathering being very spirited, though at attempt was recently made to get up a Grant and Wilson demonstration there, with Gov. Buckingham as the leading card, which was a feeble affair. The gathering was composed largely of the best Republicans in the town. Windham, in the same county, is thoroughly alive to the Reform movement. The weekly meetings of the Greeley and Brown Club are numerously attended, and are very enthusiastic. The officers, who are all Republicans, are always at their post of duty, and at every meeting Republicans from other towns are present, and bring cheering accounts of the progress of the movement in various parts of the county. A leading Republican from Chaptin at the last meeting made a most encouraging report, and one from Scotland reported a large list of deserters from Grant. Among other speakers was the Hon. E. B. Sumner, the Republican State Senator from that district last year, who made a powerful address. He said that Mr. Greeley's acceptance of the commation upon the one-term principle was a sufficient earnest that his administration would be one which would give the country peace and prosperity. "It is used as an argument," said he, Republicans should not support Mr. Greeley, that in case he is elected he will invite rebeis into his Cabinet. I am willing to trust Mr. Greeley's large knowledge of men, his patriotism, and proverbial honesty; but if he should call into his Cabinet a rebel, he will do no more than Grant when he made an Attorney-General of that fifth-rate lawyer, the ex-rebel Akerman of Georgia." is not a Republican who early gave his adhesion to Mr.

A correspondent writing from Windham says: "There is not a Republican who early gave his adhesion to Mr. Greeley who falters or hesitates in his support; there is not one backsider among them, while daily there are those who come over from Grant to Greeley. All pressure has reen resisted, and there is no flagsing of interest or zeal in the good cause." The great meeting in Bridge-port recently showed the strength of the Reform movement in that city. This week a Greeley and Brown Club has been organized. The meeting was a very large one, and was presided over by Col. Dwight Morris, who was Colonel of the lith Regiment from this State during the war, and was a galiant soldier. A permanent organization was effected by the choice of the Hon. A. A. Pettingili, formerly editor The Standard, a Republican newspaper, for President. The Vice-Presidents were made up from both parties. Judge Lockwood of the City Court, a life-long Republican, made an earnest speech, and was followed by Mr. S. S. Blake, a Democrat. One of the most imposing meetings held during the week took place in Stamford. There was an immense crowd in attendance, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. Mr. W. K. Seeley, who held a Federal office and resigned it in order that he might be entirely untrammeled in his opposition to Grant, made a very effective speech. It was a calm review of the situation, and exerted an excellent influence. The Hon. Gideon H. Hollister, formerly Minister to Hayti, and the well-known historian of Connecticut, was the other principal speaker. He said he hoped he should live to add to his history the electoral vote of Connecticut, in 1872, as being cast for Horace Greeley, whose triumphant election and inauguration he confidently expected. Ho reviewed the personal government of Grant, and said he firmly heliceved that if we were doomed to four years more of such a rule, the country under the present Constitution would cease to exist. A glowing tribute was paid to the honesty and patriotism of Mr. Greeley, which was vociferously applianded. There has been no meeting held in the Sta Greeley who falters or hesitates in his support; there is

BAHLING JEFF. DAVIS. WHAT GERRIT SMITH AND SENATOR WILSON

WHAT GERRIT SMITH AND SENATOR WILSON THOUGHT ABOUT IT.

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The members of the Philadelphia Convention are busily engaged in denouncing Horace Greeley for his "traitorous" conduct in signing Davis's ball bond. The Philadelphia Convention gave Gerrit Smith a most enthusiastic welcome. No other man had such an ovation as he. Yet he signed that ball bond, and wrote, long before, this letter.

PRIREMON, N. T., Aug. 24, 1866.

Passpart Jordans—Honorid Sir: I have this day subscribed a manual is roughly in bhall of Jeftmen Davis. I have done so with

great satisfaction, for I deem this very long confinement in prison without a trial an usualt to the South, a very deep injustice to himself, and a no less deep dishout to the Government and the country.

I trust that Mr. Davis may either have a speedy trial of be admitted to hall. There are many men who have no expanalty with his political risws, and who opposed Silvery as iternously as he upsheld it, that would eagerly become his bail. I am one of them. Your onedient servant.

Moreover, in May, 1867, Henry Wilson, nominated for Vice-President by the men who now denounce Greeley for his munity and humane course in signing Davis's bond, introduced into the Senate a resolution demanding the speedy trial of the Confoderato President, or his release on ball, or even on his own recognizance.

SENATOR WILSON AND THE JEWS.

SENATOR WILSON AND THE JEWS.

From The Israelite.

It is strange that Senator Wilson, in his speeches, never refers to his Chaptain bill, with which he graced the statutes of the United States at the outbreak of the war. In his plety and patriotism the Senator then proposed a bill, and pressed it through Congress in a hurry, in which it was enacted that the regiments should be given Christian chaptains, and that all Jewish clergymen should be excluded from those appointments. Many of our readers must recollect the indignation which that bill produced, and what trouble it save to Jewish soldiers to have it repealed, and give them the bepefit of a clergyman in the field or hospital. Senator Wilson, then most likely ignorant of the existence of Jows in this country, proposed the unjust and unconstitutional law; but knowing now that there are some Jews somewhere, it is strange that he has not explained how and why be came to make that blunder, to expose his intolerance and his disregard of constitutional rights in so blunt and undisgulated a manner. Someogdy might ask him the question, is a gentleman fit to be Vice-President of the United States who does not care for the constitutional rights of citizens?

CAMPAIGN MISCELLANY. THE UNREGENERATE DEMOCRATS.

To the Edstor of The Tribune. Sin: If Mr. Greeley can edit the Democratic party, very well; it needs editing badly, but it would not look well at all for the Democratic party to edit him I speak, of course, of the unregenerate Democratic party. When they go to drink milk, to use a Haytian proverb they don't care to see you count your calves. Politics with them means bosiness, and of a kind that Mr. Gree-ley can have no part in. They were anxious always for Civil service Reform, but of the kind which thunder works in sweet milk. Their hour and the power of darkness I trust is passed, and I don't think the people who hanker for their restoration are either numerous or over-patriotic. New-York, August 21, 1872.

HARPER'S WEEKLY MAKING VOTES FOR GEFELEY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: This morning, while engaged in my business daties, a newsboy entered and handed me a copy of Harper's Weekly. I have been accustomed to buy it and isugh at its political cartrons. As usual, I took up the paper and cast a giance at the frontispiece. I could hardly comprehend its meaning, and for a moment regarded the picture andly comprehend its meaning, and for a moment regarded me perceived at the microfidous look. Can it be possible, I thought, Horace Greeley thaking hands with assessing! His very deed deuy it. I have read his ife, and know that at least be less been a true, patriet, and has fought for by years gainst ruffianism. With a shinder I handed hack the paper to the bor, and told bim never to dring me another. I descended that ment from the "funce," and concluded that it was any daty to support Reform. Yesterday I would have noted for triant, now my vote shall go for Mr. Greeley. My only wish is that Hurper's Weekly night have the form of the property of the statement of the control of the statement and of the readers. me effect upon all of its readers. Next-York, Sept. 5, 1872.

THE NATHAN MUKDER.

WILLIAM FORRESTER ON HIS WAY TO THIS CITY. Washington, Sept. 9 .- This morning Detecive Philip Parley of the Central Detective Office in New-York, arrived in the 6:30 o'clock train, and proceeded to police headquarters, where he expressed doubts as to he arrest of Wm. Forrester; but when taken to the cell he recognized the prisoner as the person wanted. It was at first thought it would be unsafe to take Forrester to New-York, as his friends might attempt his resbut afterwards an arrangement was effeeted with the railroad company, by which feeted with the railroad company, by which an apartment car was obtained, and at 10 o'clock this morning, the prisoner was placed aboard the train, heavily ironed both hand and foot, and Chief Clarvoe with Detectives EcEifresh of this city, and Farley of New-York, started him for New-York. Detective Parley stated, when asked what connection Forrester had with the Nathan murder, that he would not give three cents for his neek if he got to New-York. Finding himself about to start on the return to New-York Forrester seemed rather despondent, as if greatly disinclined to take the journey.

SPECULATION CONCERNING FORRESTER IN THIS CITY—HIS ARRIVAL HERE.

Captain Irving, of the Central Office Detectve Force, received a telegram from Detective Farley, yesterday, announcing that he would probably return at once with Forrester to this city. The police were very reticent, yesterday, in regard to Forrester's crime. and hinted that the proof of his connection with the Nathan murder was purely circumstantial, and the evidence against him very slight. It is alleged that For rester offered a year ago to surrender himself and stand trial for the Nathan murder if the police authorities of this city would secure him immunity from removal to the prison at Jollet, Ill., from which he escaped, having 13 years to serve. This could only be done through a pardon from the Governor of Illinois, for which Superintendent Kelso did not think it wise to petition. No requisition for Forrester's surrender to the New-York m Gov. Hoffman, and the secused will be unwilling to come to this city, doubtless, sefore this is done, as he is too well versed in the crimi-nal code to relinquish any of his legal rights.

LATER.-Accompanied by two detectives, Forrester arrived in Jersey City last evening, and was met by Capt. James Irving of the New-York Detective force. The entire party were then rapidly driven, via the Des brosses-st. Ferry, to Police Headquarters in Mulberryet., where they arrived at 10:50 p. m. The prisoner w shackled hand and foot, and the shackles were connected by padlocked chains. He was hurriedly placed in a cell, at the door of which an officer was stationed to prevent the possibility of escape, while an iron-grated door to the corridor of the cells prevented all intrusion. Capt. Irving positively refused to permit any members of the press to converse with the prisoner, who was, however, heard to converse with the prisoner, who was, sowere, that we remark, just before entering his cell, that "he was glad he was here, and could easily prove that he was a thousand miles away when the murder was committed." He is 37 years of age, and 5 feet 61 inches in hight. He was nonchalantly smoking a cigar when he alighted from the carriage.

The story of hie arrest, as told by Chief Clarvoe, is, briedy, as follows: Early last week, two men, who were stopping at a lager-beer saloon kept by one Egler, in Twelith-st., between C and D streets, Washington, attracted the attention of the police of that city, who watched their movements. At 10 a.m. last Friday, Detectives McElirtish and John W. Combs arrested the men in the saloon. The prisoners gaves the names, "Louis Kerns" and "W. M. Jensen," and stated that they were printers, looking for employment. From a photograph and descriptive list which had been pupilished with offers of reward and widely circulated, the one styling lilmsolf Kerns was recognized as Forrester. He said that he had then been in Washington eight days. The men were both sober when arrested, and, it is said, Forrester never drinks intoxicating liquors. Jensen is still in custody at Washington. remark, just before entering his cell, that "he was

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 .- Strong efforts are peing made here to secure the pardon of Major Hodgesthe defaulting paymaster whose deficiency was \$500,000, and it is understood that Simon Cameron, who has visited this city several times lately, has interested himself in his behalf on account of his family, who are prominent people in Pennsylvania. Hodges has, it is duced to pardon him at the expiration of his term. But he does not want to wait till then, as his health has been affected by confinement, although he has been and is now allowed all the privileges of the prison.

A RAILROAD COLLISION.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 9.-The freight and cattle rains on the Missouri Pacific Railroad came in collision about 38 miles from here at 6 o'clock this morning both engines were nearly ruined. Six cattle-cars were

LOSSES BY THE MEMPHIS FIRE. MEMPHIS, Sept. 9 .- In addition to the losses by

the fire yesterday moraing, as siready reported, are the following Wheeler, Pickens & Co., wood and willow ware, loss \$5,000, no insu rance; R. C. Brinckley's building, loss \$20,000, insorance \$10,000; be-sides a large number of lawyers', doctors', and other offices. The aggre-gate losses will reach \$200,000, of which \$60,000 is covered by lum-

An unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday. Francisco, to impanel a jury in the Laura Fair case.

FOREIGN NEWS.

TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

MEETING OF ARBITRATORS TO CONSIDER THE FINAL FORM OF THE VERDICT-DINNER TO THE ARBITRATORS. GENEVA, Monday, Sept. 9, 1872.

The amount of damages awarded the United States by the Board of Arbitration will exceed £3,000,000 only by a few thousand pounds. The sitting of the Board to-day was brief, beginning at noon and closing at 2 p. m. A few matters of detail only were attended to. The losing session of the Board, on Saturday next, will be public. The arbitrators, agents, counsel, and secretaries will be present, and ladies have been invited to attend. The Arbitrators and others connected with the Board will leave Geneva at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning on a a special train for Berne, where they are to be the guesta of the Swiss Government. The party will lunch at Interacken on Thursday morning, and dine with the President and Federal Council of Switzerland, at Berne, in the evening.

At the dinner given to the Arbitrators last Saturday night M. Carteret proposed the toast, "The health of all nations represented at Geneva." This sentiment was greeted with loud cheering, the band playing the na-tional airs of the nations represented. Mr. Wait, of the American counsel, is yet absent from the city. The Tribunal is to meet to-day at noon. The Arbitrators while in Berne, where they will attend a State dinner on Thursday next, will be the guests of the President of the Fed eral Council. Before returning to Geneva they will make an excursion to the village of Interlacken, a Summer resort in the Canton of Berne.

From The Herald of to-day. GENEVA, Monday, Sept. 9, 1872. The statement that only £3,000,000 were warded to the United States by the Geneva Board of Arbitrators has been officially declared as incorrect.

The Arbitrators met to-day to consider the final form of the verdict. Both the English and American agents were excluded from the meeting. The verdict is definitely against Eugland for want of the diligence and good faith, but this will be expressed in mild terms. The Arbitrators are not all of the same opinion on several points, and will deliver papers expressive of their in dividual views. Some of these papers are voluminous. The full detail of the proceedings of the Court will not be made public for some time yet in deference to the wishes of the British Government.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 9, 1872. The uncertainty as to the amount of the awards of the Geneva Tribunal causes anxiety in the market for American securities, and has a deprossing influence.

E MIXED CLAIMS COMMISSION - HEAVY AWARDS TO BE MADE TO BRITISH CLAIM-[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 .- It appears to be eretty generally believed by those informed on the sulect that the Mixed Claims Commission will make heavy awards to British claimants for cotton seized during the war. A gentleman who has ample facilities for accer-taining the facts is of opinion that the awards in favor of these claimants will go far toward making an offset to the awards in favor of the United States made by the Arbitrators at Geneva. One firm alone in New-York, it is said, has about 20 claims pending, averaging abou \$50,000 each, all of which must be voted valid; and there re many more on the same footing, some of whose

cinims are larger in amounts. GREAT BRITAIN.

THE YACHT SAPPHO ASHORE-GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY.

LOSDON, Monday, Sept. 9, 1872. The American yacht Sappho went ashore yesterday morning on Sand Head, but floated off later in the day. She received but slight injuries.

The General Council of the International Society has been removed to New-York, and hereafter will sit in that ity. The Council consists of Kavanagh, St. Clair, Laurel, Bertrant, Karl, Leveille, David, Tonnassiere, Ward, Speyer, Dereure, and four others to be elected by the American Federation. Marx will reside hereafter in the United States. It is said that a majority of the delegates to the International Congress are dissatisfied with the transfer of the General Council to America, and the formation of a new Association is quite probable.

GERMANY.

DISORDERS IN BERLIN-A BREWERY WRECKED BY A MOB.

BERLIN, Monday, Sept. 9, 1872. The disorderly part of the population of Berlin, took occasion, during the grand military parade on Saturday last, to create many disturbances. One body of riotous characters, enraged at the advance in the price of beer by Hopf & Co., made an attack upon their brewery and completely wrecked it. The police ed to charge on the crowd with drawn swords, and it was not dispersed until many persons were wounded and a still larger number arrested.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT-MANY PASSENGERS KILLED. MADRID, Monday, Sept. 9, 1872.

The budget to be submitted to the new Cortes will show a deficit of 2,600,600,600 reals. A new load is contemplated to meet the wants of the Treasury. An express train on the Barcelona and Valencia Ratiway was thrown from the track between Tarragona and Tortona by a land-slip. The cars were overturned and demolished. Among the dead are a General and a newlyelected Sanator. Gen. Audia, who was on the train, escaped unburt. Further details of the disaster have not come to hand in consequence of the breaking down of the telegraph lines.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19, 1872—1 a. m.
Synopsis for the pass twenty-four hours.
An area of high barometer has extended outh-eastward from Canada over New-England. Clander teather is now prevailing. h-eastward from Canada over New-England. Cloudy ther is now prevailing from Tennessee to lower ugan, and eastward over the Middle States with

Michigan, and eastward over the Middle States with areas of rail.

Partly cloudy weather over New-England. Generally clear weather over the South Atlantic and Guif States, and from Missouri to Wisconsi and Minnesota.

The temperature has failen over the New-England and Middle States, where easterly winds are now prevailing. The barometer is lowest over Nebraska.

Probabilities.

South-easterly to south-westerly winds, cloudy weather and rain for the New-England and Middle States, the winds over the latter gradually veering to southerly and westerly, with clearing weather from Virginia to Lake Erie during the day.

Southerly to westerly winds, and partly cloudy weather for the South Atlantic States, with possibly areas of rain over the Carolinas.

Generally clear weather from Louisiana to Alabama, and thence northward to Michigan and Minnesota; easterly to southerly winds for the North-West.

YESTERDAY'S HEAT AND STORM.

YESTERDAY'S HEAT AND STORM.

Those who for a week past have been deriving unspeakable satisfaction from the reflection that the heated term had passed, have been doomed to bitter disappointment. On Sunday people fancied that the heat was only for a day, but yesterday showed the fallacy of their conclusions, and gave little promise of any immediate improvement. Those whe left the ontains and seashore a week ago wished themselves back again, and almost every one was dissatisfied with the conditions of the atmosphere. The shower at 5 p. m. was the redeeming feature of the day, rendering the

a. m., yesterday, the thermometer indicated 77°; at 9 a. m., 82°; at 12 m., 86°; at 5 p. m., 88°, and at 9 p. m., 73°. the average for the day being 784°.

Three cases of sunstroke were reported. George Younintert, age 24. of Hudson City, was prostrated at Dev and Canal-sts., and taken home after treatment John Hopkins, age 27, of No. 182 Washington-st., was prostrated in West-st., and taken to the Park Hospital. Julius Heffler, age 37, of No. 509 Eleventh-ave., was pros-trated at Madison-ave. and Forty-fifth-st., and taken

late afternoon and evening positively delightful. At 3

During the thunder-shower of the afternoon the schooner William Fieming, at Port Johnson, was struck by lightning, and her main and maintopmasts were snivered. The schooner James B. Johnson of Port Republic, N. 4., from Port Johnson, for Richmond, Va., was also struck by lightning while lying at ancher of Quarantine, Staten Island. Her foremast and foretopmast were badly damaged.

Catherine Ansiolo, age 7, of No. 207 West Twenty-fourth-st., was instantly killed by a blow on the head from a shutter, which fell from the fifth story of the same building, during the storm, yesterday afternoon.

A French nobleman,-name not given,-has taken such a fancy for the neat workmanship of the guillotine that he follows the public executioner on all the business expeditions made by that functionary.